L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2005:547565 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510344179
TI Detection of **Fusarium** species infecting corn using the polymerase chain reaction.
AU Beck, James Joseph [Inventor]; **Barnett, Charles Jason** [Inventor]
CS Morrisville, NC USA
ASSIGNEE: Syngenta Participations AG
PI US 06846631 20050125
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (JAN 25 2005)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 7 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 7 Dec 2005
AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in polymerase chain reaction assays for the detection of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.
TI Detection of **Fusarium** species infecting corn using the polymerase chain reaction.
AU Beck, James Joseph [Inventor]; **Barnett, Charles Jason** [Inventor]
AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in polymerase chain reaction assays for the detection of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.
IT Methods & Equipment
polymerase chain reaction: laboratory techniques, genetic techniques; **Fusarium** species detection method: laboratory techniques, genetic techniques
ORGN Classifier
Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes 15500
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Fusarium proliferatum (species): pathogen
Fusarium subglutinans (species): pathogen
Fusarium verticillioides (species): pathogen
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
Gramineae 25305
Super Taxa
Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae

=> d l8 1-3 bib ab kwic

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2005:547565 BIOSIS
DN PREV200510344179
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polymerase chain reaction: laboratory techniques, genetic techniques; **Fusarium** species detection method: laboratory techniques, genetic techniques

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Organism Name
Fusarium proliferatum (species): pathogen
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Fusarium verticillioides (species): pathogen
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGN Classifier
Gramineae 25305
Super Taxa
Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 2005:4765 CAPLUS

DN 142:350155

TI Leaf axil sampling of midwest U.S. maize for mycotoxigenic **Fusarium** fungi using PCR analysis

AU Dowd, Patrick F.; **Barnett, C. Jason**; Johnson, Eric T.; Beck, James J.

CS U.S.D.A., Agricultural Research Service, National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria, IL, 61614, USA

SO Mycopathologia (2004), 158(4), 431-440
CODEN: MYCPAH; ISSN: 0301-486X

PB Kluwer Academic Publishers

DT Journal

LA English

AB PCR anal. was used to detect **Fusarium** species generically, as well as the mycotoxin-producing species F. **subglutinans**, F. **proliferatum**, and F. verticillioides in leaf axil and other maize tissues during ear fill in a multiyear study in central Illinois. The frequency of **Fusarium** detected varied from site to site and year to year. **Fusarium** was generically detected more frequently in leaf axil material than in leaf/husk lesions. In two growing seasons, the leaf axil samples were also tested for the presence of the mycotoxin producing species F. **proliferatum**, F. **subglutinans**, and F. verticillioides. Overall, F. **proliferatum** and F. verticillioides were detected less often than F. **subglutinans**. **Fusarium** was generically and specifically detected most commonly where visible fungal growth was present in leaf axil material.

RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Leaf axil sampling of midwest U.S. maize for mycotoxigenic **Fusarium** fungi using PCR analysis

AU Dowd, Patrick F.; **Barnett, C. Jason**; Johnson, Eric T.; Beck, James J.

AB PCR anal. was used to detect **Fusarium** species generically, as well as the mycotoxin-producing species F. **subglutinans**, F. **proliferatum**, and F. verticillioides in leaf axil and other maize tissues during ear fill in a multiyear study in central Illinois. The frequency of **Fusarium** detected varied from site to site and year

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ST leaf axil US maize mycotoxin **Fusarium** fungi PCR analysis

IT Fungi
Fusarium
Growth, microbial
Leaf
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
(leaf axil sampling of midwest U.S. maize for mycotoxigenic **Fusarium** fungi using PCR anal.)

IT Mycotoxins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(leaf axil sampling of midwest U.S. maize for mycotoxigenic **Fusarium** fungi using PCR anal.)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:255863 CAPLUS

TI Detection of **fusarium** species infecting corn using the polymerase chain reaction

IN Beck, James Joseph; **Barnett, Charles Jason**

PA Syngenta Participations Ag, Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003027635	A2	20030403	WO 2002-US30311	20020919
	WO 2003027635	A3	20030904		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003113722	A1	20030619	US 2001-961755	20010924
	US 6846631	B2	20050125		
	US 2004259120	A1	20041223	US 2004-773904	20040206
	US 2004259121	A1	20041223	US 2004-773905	20040206
PRAI	US 2001-961755	A	20010924		

AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in polymerase chain reaction assays for the detection of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.

TI Detection of **fusarium** species infecting corn using the polymerase chain reaction

IN Beck, James Joseph; **Barnett, Charles Jason**

AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in polymerase chain reaction assays for the detection of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.

=> s polymerase chain reaction (10a)fusarium(10a)detect###

L9 73 POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (10A) FUSARIUM(10A) DETECT###

```
=> s l9 and (proliferatum or subglutinans)
L10          8 L9 AND (PROLIFERATUM OR SUBGLUTINANS)

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11          8 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 1-8 bib ab kwic
'LL1' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):end

=> d l11 1-8 bib ab kwic

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 8  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
AN   2005:547565  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200510344179
TI   Detection of Fusarium species infecting corn using the
     polymerase chain reaction.
AU   Beck, James Joseph [Inventor]; Barnett, Charles Jason [Inventor]
CS   Morrisville, NC USA
     ASSIGNEE: Syngenta Participations AG
PI   US 06846631 20050125
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (JAN 25 2005)
     CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 7 Dec 2005
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AB   The present invention relates to the use of primers in polymerase
     chain reaction assays for the detection of a
     Fusarium proliferatum, F. verticillioides and F.
     subglutinans.  Specific primers are identified as being useful for
     the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.
TI   Detection of Fusarium species infecting corn using the
     polymerase chain reaction.
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     chain reaction assays for the detection of a
     Fusarium proliferatum, F. verticillioides and F.
     subglutinans.  Specific primers are identified as being useful for
     the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.
ORGN Classifier
        Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes   15500
     Super Taxa
        Fungi; Plantae
     Organism Name
        Fusarium proliferatum (species): pathogen
        Fusarium subglutinans (species): pathogen
        Fusarium verticillioides (species): pathogen
     Taxa Notes
        Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGN Classifier
        Gramineae   25305
     Super Taxa
        Monocotyledones; Angiospermae;.  .  .

L11  ANSWER 2 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2004:514168  CAPLUS
DN   141:168639
TI   Detection and quantification of airborne conidia of Fusarium circinatum,
     the causal agent of pine pitch canker, from two California sites by using
     a real-time PCR approach combined with a simple spore trapping method
AU   Schweigkofler, Wolfgang; O'Donnell, Kerry; Garbelotto, Matteo
CS   Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, University of
     California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA
```

SO Applied and Environmental Microbiology (2004), 70(6), 3512-3520
CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pinus radiata (Monterey pine), a tree native to coastal California and Mexico, is widely planted worldwide for timber production A major threat to Monterey pine plantations is the fungal disease pine pitch canker, caused by Fusarium circinatum (Hypocreales). We present a novel trapping approach using filter paper in combination with a rapid mol. method to detect the presence of inoculum in the air. The assay is also useful for diagnosing the presence of the pathogen on plants. The test is based on the F. circinatum specific primer pair CIRC1A-CIRC4A, which amplifies a 360-bp DNA fragment in the intergenic spacer region of the nuclear ribosomal operon. Real-time PCR was used to calculate the number of fungal spores present in each reaction mixture by comparing the threshold cycle (Ct) of unknown spore samples to the Ct values of stds. with known amts. of F. circinatum spores. The filter paper method allows prolonged and more sensitive spore sampling in the field compared to traditional traps using petri dishes filled with selective medium. A field test at two sites in coastal California infested with pine pitch canker was carried out during the summer and fall of 2002. Spore counts were in the range of ca. 1 + 103 to ca. 7 + 105/m2, with the highest spore counts in the fall, suggesting a seasonal fluctuation.
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT Fusarium
Fusarium anthophilum
Fusarium bactridioides
Fusarium begoniae
Fusarium bulbicola
Fusarium circinatum
Fusarium concentricum
Fusarium fractiflexum
Fusarium globosum
Fusarium oxysporum
Fusarium **proliferatum**
Fusarium pseudoanthophilum
Fusarium **subglutinans**
Fusarium succisae
Gibberella circinata
Gibberella fujikuroi
Gibberella moniliformis
Gibberella thapsina
(detection of Fusarium circinatum, the causal agent of pine pitch canker, using spore trapping and real-time PCR)
IT PCR (**polymerase chain reaction**)
(real-time; **detection** of **Fusarium** circinatum, the causal agent of pine pitch canker, using spore trapping and real-time PCR)

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:70952 CAPLUS
DN 140:400808
TI Specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences
AU Mule, Giuseppina; Susca, Antonia; Stea, Gaetano; Moretti, Antonio
CS Institute of Sciences of Food Production, CNR, Bari, 70125, Italy
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters (2004), 230(2), 235-240
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fusarium **proliferatum** and Fusarium oxysporum are the causal agents of a destructive disease of asparagus called Fusarium crown and root rot. F. **proliferatum** from asparagus produces fumonisin B1 and B2, which have been detected as natural contaminants in infected asparagus plants. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays were developed

for the rapid identification of F. **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum in asparagus plants. The primer pairs are based on calmodulin gene sequences. The PCR products from F. **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum were 526 and 534 bp long, resp. The assays were successfully applied to identify both species from the vegetative part of the plants.

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences

AB Fusarium **proliferatum** and Fusarium oxysporum are the causal agents of a destructive disease of asparagus called Fusarium crown and root rot. F. **proliferatum** from asparagus produces fumonisin B1 and B2, which have been detected as natural contaminants in infected asparagus plants. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays were developed for the rapid identification of F. **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum in asparagus plants. The primer pairs are based on calmodulin gene sequences. The PCR products from F. **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum were 526 and 534 bp long, resp. The assays were successfully applied to identify both species from the vegetative part of the plants.

IT Gene, plant
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(cld; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT Mycosis
(crown rot, root rot; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT Diagnosis
(mol.; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT Asparagus officinalis
DNA sequences
Fusarium oxysporum
Fusarium **proliferatum**
PCR (**polymerase chain reaction**)
(specific **detection** of the toxigenic species **Fusarium proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT Calmodulins
Primers (nucleic acid)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT Protein sequences
(specific detection of toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT 688366-75-8 688366-77-0
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PCR primer for Fusarium oxysporum; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT 688366-74-7 688366-76-9
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PCR primer for Fusarium **proliferatum**; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT 578695-76-8 578695-78-0 578695-80-4 578695-82-6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL

(Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

IT 578695-75-7 578695-77-9 578695-79-1 578695-81-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2004:212996 CAPLUS
DN 141:326305
TI Specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences. [Erratum to document cited in CA140:400808]
AU Mule, Giuseppina; Susca, Antonia; Stea, Gaetano; Moretti, Antonio
CS CNR, Institute of Sciences of Food Production, Bari, 70125, Italy
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters (2004), 232(2), 229
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB In Table 1, the wrong sequence was given for primer CLPRO2. The correct nucleotide sequence is: 5'-TGTCAGTAACTCGACGTTGTTGTT-3' (CLPRO2).
TI Specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences. [Erratum to document cited in CA140:400808]
IT Gene, plant
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(cld; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
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(crown rot, root rot; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT Diagnosis
(mol.; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT Asparagus officinalis
DNA sequences
Fusarium oxysporum
Fusarium **proliferatum**
PCR (**polymerase chain reaction**)
(specific **detection** of the toxigenic species **Fusarium proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT Calmodulins
Primers (nucleic acid)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT Protein sequences
(specific detection of toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT 688366-75-8 688366-77-0
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PCR primer for Fusarium oxysporum; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))

IT 688366-74-7 688366-76-9
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PCR primer for Fusarium **proliferatum**; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT 578695-76-8 578695-78-0 578695-80-4 578695-82-6
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))
IT 578695-75-7 578695-77-9 578695-79-1 578695-81-5
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(nucleotide sequence; specific detection of the toxigenic species Fusarium **proliferatum** and F. oxysporum from asparagus plants using primers based on calmodulin gene sequences (Erratum))

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2003:255863 CAPLUS
TI **Detection** of **fusarium** species infecting corn using the **polymerase chain reaction**
IN Beck, James Joseph; Barnett, Charles Jason
PA Syngenta Participations Ag, Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003027635	A2	20030403	WO 2002-US30311	20020919
	WO 2003027635	A3	20030904		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2003113722	A1	20030619	US 2001-961755	20010924
	US 6846631	B2	20050125		
	US 2004259120	A1	20041223	US 2004-773904	20040206
	US 2004259121	A1	20041223	US 2004-773905	20040206
PRAI	US 2001-961755	A	20010924		

AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in **polymerase chain reaction** assays for the **detection** of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.
TI **Detection** of **fusarium** species infecting corn using the **polymerase chain reaction**
AB The present invention relates to the use of primers in **polymerase chain reaction** assays for the **detection** of a **Fusarium proliferatum**, F. verticillioides and F. **subglutinans**. Specific primers are identified as being useful for the identification of fungal isolates using PCR based techniques.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2004:223314 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400217673
TI Development and design of a marker based on **polymerase chain reaction** for the **detection** of

Fusarium proliferatum isolates from field-grown asparagus.
AU Labour, K. [Reprint Author]; St.-Arnaud, M.; Jabaji-Hare, S. H. [Reprint Author]
CS Department of Plant Science, McGill University, 21 111 Lakeshore Road, Sainte-Anne-de-Belle, QC, H9X 3V9, Canada
SO Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, (December 2003) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 428-429. print.
Meeting Info.: 2003 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Phytopathological Society. Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Canadian Phytopathological Society.
CODEN: CJPPD6. ISSN: 0706-0661.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 21 Apr 2004
TI Development and design of a marker based on **polymerase chain reaction** for the **detection** of **Fusarium proliferatum** isolates from field-grown asparagus.
ORGN Classifier
Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes 15500
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
Fusarium **proliferatum** (species): pathogen, field isolates
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1999:500871 CAPLUS
DN 131:282085
TI Specific detection of Fusarium species in blood and tissues by a PCR technique
AU Hue, Francois-Xavier; Huerre, Michel; Rouffault, Marie Ange; De Bievre, Claude
CS Laboratoire de Mycologie Medicale, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology (1999), 37(8), 2434-2438
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fusarium species are opportunistic nosocomial pathogens that often cause fatal invasive mycoses. The authors designed a primer pair that amplifies by PCR a fragment of a gene coding for the rRNA of Fusarium species. The DNAs of the main Fusarium species and Neocosmospora vasinfecta but not the DNAs from 11 medically important fungi were amplified by these primers. The lower limit of detection of the PCR system was 10 fg of Fusarium solani DNA by ethidium bromide staining. To test the ability of this PCR system to detect Fusarium DNA in tissues, the authors developed a mouse model of disseminated fusariosis. Using the PCR, the authors detected Fusarium DNA in mouse tissues and in spiked human blood. Furthermore, F. solani, Fusarium moniliforme, and Fusarium oxysporum were testing by random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) anal. The bands produced by RAPD anal. were purified, cloned, and sequenced. The information was used to design primer pairs that selectively amplified one or several Fusarium species. The method developed may be useful for the rapid detection and identification of Fusarium species both from culture and from clin. samples.
RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT Blood analysis
Fusarium anthophilum
Fusarium chlamydosporum
Fusarium dimerum
Fusarium equiseti
Fusarium moniliforme
Fusarium oxysporum
Fusarium pallidoroseum

Fusarium **proliferatum**
Fusarium solani
Fusarium **subglutinans**
Gerlachia nivalis
Neocosmospora vasinfecta
PCR (**polymerase chain reaction**)
(specific **detection** of **Fusarium** species in blood and tissues by PCR technique)

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:537636 CAPLUS
DN 129:286455
TI A PCR-ELISA for the detection of potential fumonisin producing Fusarium species
AU Grimm, C.; Geisen, R.
CS Federal Research Centre for Nutrition, Karlsruhe, 76121, Germany
SO Letters in Applied Microbiology (1998), 26(6), 456-462
CODEN: LAMIE7; ISSN: 0266-8254
PB Blackwell Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A PCR-ELISA for the detection of potential fumonisin producing Fusarium species has been developed, using the ribosomal ITS1 sequence as target. For this purpose, the sequences of the ITS1 regions of different fumonisin producing Fusarium species have been determined and compared to the sequences of fumonisin non-producing species. In general, the ITS1 sequences were highly homologous. However, some minor sequence polymorphisms were detected, which differentiates potential fumonisin producing Fusarium species from non-producing species. By using these sequence differences, a PCR-ELISA for potential fumonisin producing Fusarium species was developed. All other ubiquitously occurring food-borne fungi tested showed neg. results with this test.
RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT Aspergillus flavus
DNA sequences
Fusarium moniliforme
Fusarium napiforme
Fusarium nygamai
Fusarium poae
Fusarium **proliferatum**
Fusarium solani
PCR (**polymerase chain reaction**)
Penicillium digitatum
Penicillium italicum
(PCR-ELISA for **detection** of potential fumonisin producing **Fusarium** species)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:29:12 ON 12 MAY 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:29:40 ON 12 MAY 2006
L1 6874 S BECK J?/AU
L2 13 S L1 AND FUSARIUM
L3 5 S L2 AND (SUBGLUTINANS OR PROLIFERATUM)
L4 3 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 1421 S BARNETT C?/AU
L6 5 S L5 AND FUSARIUM
L7 5 S L6 AND (SUBGLUTINANS OR PROLIFERATUM)
L8 3 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9 73 S POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (10A)FUSARIUM(10A)DETECT###
L10 8 S L9 AND (PROLIFERATUM OR SUBGLUTINANS)
L11 8 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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